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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/996,445	11/28/2001	John Border	115426-1006	2403
29158	7590	07/28/2006	EXAMINER	
BELL, BOYD & LLOYD LLC P. O. BOX 1135 CHICAGO, IL 60690-1135			STRANGE, AARON N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2153	

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/996,445

Applicant(s)

BORDER ET AL.

Examiner

Aaron Strange

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,7,8,10-12,14,15,17-19,21,22,24-26,28,29,31-36 and 38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,7,8,10-12,14,15,17-19,21,22,24-26,28,29,31-36 and 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1,8,15,22,35 and their respective dependents are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

3. With regard to claim 1, the specification fails to describe forwarding objects based on "the object not being marked as uncacheable". Upon review of the specification, the relevant portion appears to be ¶41, which describes the forwarding criteria. In ¶41, the specification describes forwarding objects when they *are* marked as cacheable (¶41, Lines 4-6), but does not describe forwarding based on "the object not being marked as uncacheable". Claims 8,15,22 and 35 recite similar limitations and are rejected under the same rationale.

4. All claims not individually rejected are rejected by virtue of their dependency from the above claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1,7,8,14,15,21,22,28,29,31,32, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carneal et al. (US 6,282,542) in view of Netscape ("Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies") in further view of Cohen et al. (US 6,330,561).

7. With regard to claim 1, Carneal discloses a communication system comprising: a downstream proxy server (access point) configured to communicate with a client (web browsers connect to access point) (Col 7, Lines 61-63) that is configured to transmit a message requesting content (web page) specifying an object (inline object) from a content server (Col 8, Lines 7-14), and

an upstream proxy server (satellite gateway) configured to retrieve the object from the content server and to forward the object over a data network to the downstream proxy server prior to the client transmitting another message requesting the object (Col 8, Lines 29-42). However, Carneal fails to specifically disclose that the client

request includes a cookie, including the cookie in the request to the content server, or forwarding the object based on a predetermined criteria relating to the object, including life of the object and the object not being marked as uncacheable.

Netscape teaches including cookies in requests for web pages, and teaches forwarding the cookies through proxies with client requests (Page 4, Lines 8-9). This allows clients behind proxies to send state information to servers and receive customized content in response to requests.

Cohen discloses a similar prefetching system and teaches examining a list of resources received at a proxy and removes or replaces stale versions of cached content (at least Col 6, Lines 29-44). These objects are not marked as uncacheable since they have already been cached. This would have been an advantageous addition to the system disclosed by Carneal since it would have only forwarded cacheable data that has expired, reducing the amount of bandwidth wasted by transmitting data that the downstream proxy already has cached.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to forward cookies contained in client responses through the proxy server to the content server so that the client may send state information to the content server and receive customized content in response as well as forwarding the objects based on a predetermined criteria including the life of the object in order to save bandwidth by only transmitting stale content to the downstream server.

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8. With regard to claim 7, Carneal further discloses that the content conforms with a markup language that includes Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) (web pages) (Col 8, Lines 7-10). Carneal discloses that the web pages being fetched conform with HTML (Col 1, Line 59-Col 2, Line 9).

9. Claims 8,15 and 22 are rejected under the same rationale as claim 1, since they recite substantially identical subject matter. Any differences between the claims do not result in patentably distinct claims and all of the limitations are taught by the above cited art.

10. Claims 14,21 and 28 are rejected under the same rationale as claim 7, since they recite substantially identical subject matter. Any differences between the claims do not result in patentably distinct claims and all of the limitations are taught by the above cited art.

11. With regard to claims 29 and 32, Carneal further discloses receiving a list specifying expected objects corresponding to the content; and blocking requests from the client for objects on the list from being transmitted to the upstream server (Col 8, Lines 40-48).

12. With regard to claims 31 and 34, Carneal further discloses explicitly tracking objects stored in a local cache, and forwarding the message only if the object

associated with the requested content is not stored in the local cache (Col 8, Lines 44-53).

13. Claims 3, 10, 17, and 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carneal et al. (US 6,282,542) in view of Netscape ("Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies") in further view of Cohen et al. (US 6,330,561) in further view of Sridhar et al. (US 6,266,701).

14. With regard to claims 3, 10, 17, and 24, while the system disclosed by Carneal, Netscape and Cohen shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to disclose that the downstream proxy server and the upstream proxy server communicate over a communications link that includes at least one of plurality of Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connections to support parallel Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) transactions, and a multiplexed connection of HTTP transactions.

Sridhar teaches the use of a multiplexed connection of HTTP transactions to increase the efficiency of data transfer of web pages containing embedded objects across a satellite link. This allows multiple data streams to be handled using a single instance of the transfer protocol (Col 12, Lines 25-39 and 52-56), reducing overhead and latency of the connection (Col 5, Lines 17-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a multiplexed connection of HTTP transactions to communicate between the upstream and downstream proxy servers. This would have

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reduced the overhead and latency of the connection when requesting web pages with embedded objects.

15. Claims 4, 11, 18, and 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carneal et al. (US 6,282,542) in view of Netscape ("Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies") in further view of Cohen et al. (US 6,330,561) in further view of Quantum Prime Communications.

16. With regard to claims 4, 11, 18, and 25, Carneal further discloses that the data network includes at a satellite network (Col 5, Lines 9-20), but fails to specifically disclose that the network is a Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) satellite network.

Quantum Prime Communications teaches the use of VSAT technology for satellite networks and discloses several advantages of VSAT over conventional terrestrial networks, such as a fixed cost, decreased installation time, and few geographical limitations.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the satellite network disclosed by Carneal as a VSAT satellite network since it would have allowed the network to be implemented quickly and without the limitations of terrestrial networks.

17. Claims 5, 12, 19, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carneal et al. (US 6,282,542) in view of Netscape ("Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies") in further view of Cohen et al. (US 6,330,561) in further view of Marks et al. (US 6,463,447).

18. With regard to claims 5, 12, 19, and 26, while the system disclosed by Carneal, Netscape and Cohen shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to disclose that the plurality of proxy servers include other downstream proxy servers, the upstream proxy server multicasting the object to the downstream proxy servers over the data network.

Marks teaches the use of a plurality of downstream proxy servers and 0 multicasting an object to the downstream proxy servers (local computing resource) (Col 4, Lines 36-41) over the data network (Col 6, Lines 42-64). The use of multiple downstream proxy servers allows more clients to be served by the network since load on the upstream proxy server is reduced when the downstream servers cache the content.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize multiple downstream proxy servers and multicast the requested objects to the servers over the data network. This would have allowed more clients to be served by the network since load on the upstream proxy server is reduced when the downstream servers cache the objects.

19. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carneal et al. (US 6,282,542) in view of Netscape ("Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies") in further view of Cohen et al. (US 6,330,561) in further view of Harrison et al. (US 6,249,914).

20. With regard to claim 33, while the system disclosed by Carneal, Netscape and Cohen shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to disclose determining whether the object is cacheable, wherein the object is cacheable or the upstream server determining whether the object is cacheable.

Harrison discloses an upstream proxy server which examines objects retrieved from content servers to determine if they are cacheable. Cacheable objects forwarded to the local data manager for storage. Non-cacheable objects are forwarded to the local data manager for generation of an announcement. Examining the cacheability of the data objects by the upstream server would have been an advantageous addition to the system disclosed by Carneal, Netscape and Cohen since it would have allowed the upstream server to make decisions on how to handle cacheable and non-cacheable objects and determine whether to forward them to the cache.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to examine the retrieved objects to determine if they were cacheable in order to forward them to the appropriate location.

21. Claims 35,36 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carneal et al. (US 6,282,542) in view of Netscape ("Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies") in further view of Harrison et al. (US 6,249,914).

22. With regard to claim 35, Carneal discloses a method of providing content to a client, comprising:

receiving a message from a client requesting content (web page) specifying an object (inline object) from a content server (Col 8, Lines 7-14);

transmitting the message to an upstream server configured to retrieve the object from the content server and

receiving, from the upstream server, the object prior to the client transmitting another message requesting the content (Col 8, Lines 29-42). However, Carneal fails to specifically disclose that the client request includes a cookie, including the cookie in the request to the content server, or determining/marketing whether the object is cacheable.

Netscape teaches including cookies in requests for web pages, and teaches forwarding the cookies through proxies with client requests (Page 4, Lines 8-9). This allows clients behind proxies to send state information to servers and receive customized content in response to requests.

Harrison discloses an upstream proxy server which examines objects retrieved from content servers to determine if they are cacheable and identify them for the local manager (at least Col 13, Lines 3-19). Cacheable objects are forwarded to the local data manager for storage. Non-cacheable objects are forwarded to the local data

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manager for generation of an announcement. Examining the cacheability of the data objects by the upstream server would have been an advantageous addition to the system disclosed by Carneal and Netscape since it would have allowed the upstream server to make decisions on how to handle cacheable and non-cacheable objects and determine whether to forward them to the cache.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to forward cookies contained in client responses through the proxy server to the content server so that the client may send state information to the content server and receive customized content in response and examine the retrieved objects to determine if they were cacheable in order to forward them to the appropriate location.

23. Claims 36 and 38 are rejected under the same rationale as claims 29,31,32, and 32, since they recite substantially identical subject matter.

Conclusion

24. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

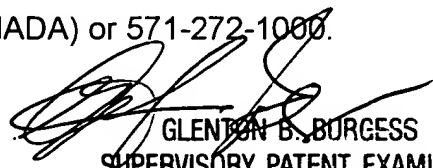
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aaron Strange whose telephone number is 571-272-3959. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glen Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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